BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $5 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1863. NO. 36.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From East Tennessee.

Dalton, Dec. 21.—Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville, and all the country from Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy. Only 300 prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's Station, as the men stopped to pillage the wagon trains which were loaded with coffee, sugar, canvassed hams and shoes. Many more might have been captured.

Reports from below state that Imboden and Echols have surrounded the Salem raiders and probably would capture the entire party. The enemy had burned their wagons and are destroying their artillery to prevent it falling into our hands. Five Yankees, captured 3 miles from Cumberland Gap, by our cavalry, arrived to-day. Railroad between here and Lynchburg will be put in running order by Saturday.

Tri-weekly Knoxville *Register* will issue here to-morrow.

The Averill Raid.

Richmond, Dec. 21.—The following dispatch has been received here:

Sweet Springs Mountain, Va., via Dublin, Dec. 20.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:* The enemy finding this point guarded they turned off from Scott's and went towards Covington. They may attempt to cross from Rich Patch to Dunlap's Creek. Echols is blockading that road. I am informed from three different sources that they have burned a number of their wagons and killed their broken down horses, and have lost much of their ammunition, and are travelling in haste. I have seen this morning a large fire in the direction of Jackson river.

(Signed) Sam Jones, Maj. Gen.

Congressional.

Richmond, Dec. 21.—Congress is getting ready most important work and the proceedings after this week will be of the highest importance.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs presented in the House to-day a bill to continue in service to the end of the war all soldiers now in service, or who shall hereafter enter the same, and shall remain in their existing organizations. This bill is not a committee report but presented for the consideration of the House and at the request of the author was referred to his committee.

Another member presented a resolution that if any part of the army be reconscribed it shall be allowed to elect company and regimental officers. Some debate ensued.

Several other propositions were presented and all referred.

The Military Committee reported a bill which provides that when a substitute has deserted, or shall hereafter desert, when at the time of reception unfit, or when he becomes liable to enrolment under present or future laws, the principal shall go into the army. This bill will be considered in order. A number of persons in this city having substitutes have employed counsul to test the legality of any act of Congress which may attempt to place them in service. The sentiment of Congress is divided on the subject. Some are of the opinion that better to do nothing as those who have substitutes will all become liable at the end of three years from the time of putting them in the army. The impressment bill reported by the Judiciary Committee a few days ago was taken up and several amendments adopted. The most important allows appeal of both parties when dissatisfied at award of local apprisers to State Commissioners. Prohibits the impressment of field negroes, except at order of General Commanding Department. The bill passed.

A bill also passed allowing farmers to commute tenth of sweet potatoes by paying value in money at rates to be fixed by impressment commissioners.

A bill to provide for wounded and disabled soldiers was postponed for special order Monday next.

The Senate passed a bill to protect members of Congress from the annoyance of passport agents.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.

Immediately after the organization of the Federal Government, General Washington repaired to Fredericksburg to pay his respects to his mother, preparatory to his departure for New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly observed the ravages which disease had made upon the frame of his aged parent, and thus addressed her:

"The people, mother, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the United States—but before I assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. Soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new Government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and—

Here the mother interrupted him. "My son, you will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfill the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you—and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly yet fondly encircled his neck. The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion and the days of his youth—and there the center of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost hight of laudable ambition. Yet how were his laurels and glories forgotten, while he gazed on the wasted form of his venerable parent, from whom he must soon part to meet no more on earth!

The matron's prediction was true.

The disease which had for so long a time preyed upon her frame, soon completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in the promise of immortality to the humble believer.

THE MEAT QUESTION.

It has become a serious question how our armies are to be supplied with meat the coming winter. The loss of Tennessee and a large portion of northern Alabama and the whole of the Trans-Mississippi, remarks the Lynchburg Republican, have greatly circumscribed our meat raising country, while the "hog cholera" in various portions of the Confederacy has greatly lessened our sources of supply. What is to be done? Our armies must be fed with meat at all hazards, whether our people are or not. The Richmond *Sentinel* wisely suggests that the people at home should at once curtail their consumption of meat, and live upon vegetables, poultry, molasses, milk, butter and other light substances, which can be better dispensed with in the army than beef or bacon. Our armies cannot march and fight well without meat, while our people at home can live admirably upon lighter food. Will not our wives and mothers put the matter at once into practice? Will they not discard their fine rounds of fat beef, and excellent baked hams from their tables, and leave them for the use of the army? This is really a serious matter—a matter upon which depends the life of our armies and the success of our cause. Every family should at once adopt the suggestion, and vigorously adhere to it. There is not enough of meat in the Confederacy to supply both the armies and the people in profusion, whereas, by economy and wise division, there is an abundance. Is it not better that the people and not the soldiers should stint themselves? We hear some men say they have laid in two, three or four thousand weight of pork for family use. Should not a large portion of these supplies of meat be left for the army, while our citizens live on something else? We commend the subject, with all its momentous importance, to our patriotic people.—*Mississippian.*

Faith and Love.—In the Highland of Scotland there is a mountain gorge, twenty feet in width and two hundred feet in depth. Its perpendicular walls are bare of vegetation, save in their crevices, in which grow numerous wild flowers of rare beauty. Desirous of obtaining specimens of those mountain beauties, some scientific tourists once offered a Highland boy a handsome reward if he would consent to be lowered down the cliff by a rope, and would gather a little basketful of them. The boy looked wistfully at the money, for his parents were poor; but when he gazed at the yawning chasm he shuddered, shrank back and declined. But filial love was strong within him, and after another glance at the reward and at the terrible fissure, his heart grew strong, his eyes flashed, and he said, "I'll go, if my father will hold the rope." And then, with unshrinking nerve, cheek unbleached and heart firmly strong, he suffered his father to put the rope around him, lower him into that abyss, and to suspend him there while he filled his little basket with the coveted flowers. It was a daring deed, but his faith in the love of a father's heart gave him courage and power to perform it.

Governors of the Confederate States.—The following is a list of the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy:

Alabama—Thomas H. Watts.
Arkansas—E. Flannagin.
Florida—John Milton.
Georgia—Joseph E. Brown.
Kentucky—Richard Hawes.
Louisiana—Henry W. Allen.
Mississippi—Charles Clark.
Missouri—T. C. Reynolds
North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance.
South Carolina—M. L. Bonham.
Tennessee—Robert L. Caruthers, (not yet inaugurated)
Texas—Pendleton Murrah.
Virginia—William Smith. (from Jan. '64.)

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c. to $1
Musk Skins	$1 to 3
Otter Skins	2 to 6
Muskrat Skins	25c. to 50c.

Other kinds in proportion. Address
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF our store, we will sell at auction one likely and valuable NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years old.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 21-2t Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-t1J

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME, will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.
Dec 19-t28d. T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.
Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article, Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail, by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.
Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

Charlotte, June 9, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF DEcember, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattrasses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

A Choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Term—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-td Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

FOR SALE.

$80 IN GOLD AND SILVER; $250 IN BANK Notes for Sale. Address "SPECIE," Progress Office. Dec 19-3t

STOCK IN BANK OF N. C. AT AUCTION.

AT 12 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, 22D OF DECEMber, we will sell to the highest bidder, FIVE SHARES of the stock of the Bank of N. C., if not previously sold at private sale.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

COTTON AT AUCTION.

ON THE 22D INSTANT WE WILL SELL AT AUCtion, THIRTEEN BALES OF COTTON, at Columbus, Ga.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IN THE TOWN OF HENDERson, Granville county, N. C., on the 23d of this month, a lot of Hotel Furniture of every description and of good quality. SAM'L E. PHILLIPS,
Dec 18 td Ex'r of Martha R. Phillips, dec'd.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 22ND INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Rooms, commencing at 11 o'clock, we will sell to the higest bidder—

20 GOOD WORK HORSES
4 FAMILY CARRIAGES
5 BUGGIES
1 SPRING WAGON
1 WOOD WAGON
1 NEW CART & HARNESS
4 SETS DOUBLE HARNESS
5 SETS BUGGIE HARNESS
1 SADDLE AND BRIDLE

Two good Mattrasses, Bedstead, 2 Large White Counterpanes, Bed Quilt, Bed Spreads, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, 1 pair Pure Silver Sugar Tongs.

—ALSO—

Two very large and elegant BRUSSELLS CARPETS, NEW AND VERY RICH PATTERNS; One Velvet Tapestry Rug; together with sundry other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 17-td Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednsday, the 22d instant, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Trustees of G. F. College, consisting of Pianos, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Table Ware, Washbowls, Bedsteads, Pitchers, Chairs, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

The Trustees have ordered the sale of this property because it is liable to become damaged for want of suitable rooms in which to store it.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 14-td Sec. of the Board.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL ON TUESDAY the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, store house, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres in the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.
Dec 8 eod2w G. A. HACK.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 16th of January, 1864.
Dec 19 tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.
May 8-tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to
T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-eod3f Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.
JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

LABORERS WANTED.



Piedmont R. R., Chief Engineer's Office,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $300 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

Treasury Department,
Raleigh, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off by* the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18-6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES—men, women and boys—for the ensuing year, to be employed in the manufacture of potash and saltpetre for the Confederate Government. The negroes will be taken immediately, if desired by their owners. Good quarters and rations will be furnished them.

WOOD WANTED.

I also wish to lease a tract of land containing a good growth of hickory, postoak and blackjack timber, and on which is a stream of water or a good pump. The timber I will buy as it stands in the forrest. It is desirable that the land shall be within at least six miles of a railroad station.

This land is wanted for the purpose of establishing government potash works, and as the ashes used in the manufacture of potash will not be removed from the premises a rare opportunity is here presented to obtain an fertilizer. Apply to me at Greensborough, N. C.
C. R. BARNEY.
Dec 18-3t Agent C. S. N. & M. Bureau.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to
EDITOR PROGRESS.
Dec 1-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

Cash charges on legal notices, as usual:

One day	$2 50	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	20 00
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	60 00

Fifty words, or eight times or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted about twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

Whenever by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W H Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*; Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Carteret; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOTEL SERVANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO HIRE FOR THE ensuing year
One good MALE COOK,
One good FEMALE COOK,
and a number of competent men as Hotel Waiters.

Those who may be able to produce unquestionable evidence of their character, &c., will be liberally compensated, payable monthly if desired.

Apply to the undersigned at Mansion House in Charlotte, N. C. [Dec 15-5t*] WM. P. MOORE.

Columbia South Carolinian will copy above five times and send bill to W. P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12 3aw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY B. HAYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farris, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farris, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farris tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRIS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.50, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Sleepy Hill Creeks, seven miles Southwest Raleigh, immediately on the Plank Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and all necessary out house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	5 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Question of Supplies.

Peace alone can prevent starvation! It is folly to talk to us about there being enough supplies in the country. Such is not the fact, and those who adhere to such a proposition will find out, when it is too late, that they have been mistaken. Confederate money is bad enough, we know; but the dearth of provisions in the market is not caused by a want of confidance in the currency, but because the producers have nothing to bring in. Men who can command means are gathering up gold, silver, bank notes and treasury notes, with which to buy pork in adjoining counties, and will be thankful to get it upon the terms and for the *hard substance* offered. How then will it be with those who have nothing but the pittance in Confederate money, earned in sewing or other work? When the currency of the Government ceases to serve as a means of trade, and will no longer buy what the soldiers and the people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those who have misled and ruined them will have to fly for their lives. Do our people realize how near we are to this state of things? If not, let any citizen take a small sum of money and visit the city market some cold morning.

We tell the people and the authorities that the present condition of things cannot and will not last. The masses of the honest, hard-working people have been deceived and misled long enough, and they will not suffer and endure always. Peace they want and peace they will have, if not upon such terms as the leaders who have betrayed them, desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. The rich may house their meat and bread, but we tell them it will not remain with them unless the poor can be provided for. The muscle of the country will not starve while there is bread in the land.

Peace, such a peace as statesmen and honest rulers might obtain for us, would give us an abundance of all creature comforts, at reasonable prices—would reward honest toil with an abundant harvest;—but war, a continuation of the war, will rob us of all social and political rights and make the many the slaves of the few.

Every man who is now for war, in preference to decided steps by both Confederate and State authorities looking to peace, regardless of age or condition, should at once enter the army; for there is but one way in which our ruin can be made thorough and complete, and that is to continue the war. We believe that a peace can be made that the world will consider honorable, and that those who assume to rule us ought to take steps at once to make it, for enough has been said by the enemy to satisfy all reasonable men that they would gladly remove the quarrel from the sword and refer it to the council chamber. Though not in favor of the best peace that can be made, we are in favor of an effort on the part of our authorities to make some peace, and the truckling miscreant who objects to this is a coward if he do not at once shoulder his musket and march to the "front."

We have said more than we intended on the question of supplies, but our contempt for stay-at-home secessionists is such that we can let no opportunity pass to abuse them.

The present session of Congress is bringing out many statistics relative to substitutes, exempts, &c., and the people will no doubt be much edified thereby, but the picture will not be complete unless the number of able-bodied favorites kept out of service by the Herculean labors of the tithe and money tax bureau be added thereto. Thousands of favorites have been provided for by the tithing law that would have been swept away by the relentless conscription, but for such thoughtfulness on the part of Congress. Verily, the gatherers of tithes, if nobody else, are benefited by the law.

WELDON.—A friend who has just returned from the town of Weldon informs us that he was present at an auction at which the Happer Hotel rented, for the year 1864, at $13,550.00, and the old Whitfield Hotel, recently kept by Gooch, at $5,050.00. A small bar room, not connected with either house, for $2,950.00. This is 80 miles from Richmond, where Confederate money is made, and where, of course, it is properly appreciated. We are also assured that a negro man hired at the time and place for 75 cents. Amid all the wreck of war, we hope the "institution" will pay!

The Appeal to Caesar.

It is difficult to tell who Beauregard is to command the Confederate army at Dalton. Hardee was in command when advices last week announced that he was only temporarily in that position, and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was to succeed Bragg. But the very latest news from Mississippi fixes Gen. Johnston's headquarters at Brandon, clearly leaving the impression that he still has charge in that department. The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday thus speculates on the mooted question:

"The question about the permanent command of the army of Tennessee is at last solved by the appointment of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as the successor of Gen. Bragg. We trust this will put some of the clamor to rest.

The return of Hindman, who takes the place of Breckinridge, who is "relieved"—that is to say, set aside—will strike most people unpleasantly. We cannot but look upon Hindman's as a bad appointment from the first. It was a bad one in the trans-Mississippi; it was a bad one on this side the great river; it is a bad one now—especially since it leads to the displacement of the able, brave and popular Breckinridge. The secret of the tenacity with which Hindman is retained is one that we cannot discover. Hindman must have some occult qualities which the general public has failed to discover."

Why so much regret at the displacement of the "brave" Breckinridge, and not a word for the veteran Bragg? As Bragg had to go, we think it would be well to make a clean sweep, with possibly the exception of Hardee. But rumor has already placed him in command in Mississippi.

The army at Dalton may regret to lose Breckinridge, but then we shall expect a brilliant career for him somewhere else, for, according to army correspondents, he has had more clothes shot off him and made more narrow escapes than all the general officers in the army. Having lost all his clothes at Murfreesboro, he moved in the thickest of the fight clad in a suit of glory—wearing a charmed life, of course. We hope he will long wave and ever appear in his suit of glory.

We have but little idea that Grant will remain quiet at Chattanooga, and so if Gen. Johnston is to command at Dalton, we hope he will lose no time in getting there, and that he may prove the right man in the right place.

As long as the people of the two sections cry blood and bound on the dogs of war, so long shall we have war, but when the masses, North and South, begin to talk for peace, and their representatives begin to debate peace, we may reasonably infer that peace is not far off. Hence it is we are pleased to see the following action of the Federal House of Representatives, as reported by telegraph:

"In the House, on the 16th, Rollins, of Missouri, offered a resolution—in substance the same as the Crittenden resolutions—that the war was brought on by disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation. When obedience to the Constitution and laws are secured the war ought to stop. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table—ayes 52, noes 114. Washburne, of Illinois, expressed a wish to debate. The resolution was laid over."

"In substance the same as the Crittenden resolutions." But the Crittenden resolutions were very different from Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. The Crittenden resolutions did not contemplate freeing the slaves, nor robbing us of that or any species of property. The gentleman from Missouri is right The war was commenced—brought on—by the disunionists North and disunionists South; the radical abolitionists and the violent secessionists; and they have done and are doing all they can to keep it on. They want no peace because they shrink from the infamy to which peace would consign them. There were many people in the North who were opposed to the commencement of the war and they are opposed to its continuance, and if they arrest the madness of the radical abolitionists we can have peace.

We rejoice to see these movements in the Federal Congress, for open and free discussion must precede any settlement.

GOLD ARRIVING FROM RICHMOND.—The Baltimore *Sun*, of the 30th ult., says:

"Yesterday morning there appeared at the military Provost marshal's office five refugees from the South.—They had escaped from Richmond and made their way to the Potomac river, and then secured a passage to Baltimore in a steamboat. After they had got aboard the steamboat they were accosted by a government detective and at once gave themselves up, and stated they were refugees, &c. At the Provost Marshal's office their trunks and valises were examined, and gold bars, and gold dust, and gold coins, American and foreign were found, amounting to about $50,000, together with jewelry, consisting of valuable gold watches, diamonds, &c. The wealth of the entire party was computed to be from $70,000 to $100,000. Three of them had their families with them. By their own statement it cost them about $1,700 to get out of Richmond. One of them alone paid $6,000 for a pass to leave the city. They informed Capt. French, Assistant Provost Marshal, that a man they had employed to act as their guide to the Potomac, had been killed by a Confederate bushwhacker. They represented that they had engaged in the clothing and general merchandise business in Richmond and other parts of the South. It was a novelty to examine the gold bars and gold dust they had in their possesion, to say nothing of the quantities of tens and twenties that they had carefully wrapped up and placed in leather bags. They were then all released and allowed to take with them their precious metals."

Is there any wonder that Richmond swarms with cut-throats and thieves when men high in position demand and receive *black mail* to the amount of $6,000 for a single pass to let an Israelite through the lines? We have but little doubt about the truth of the statements of the Baltimore *Sun*, and as little as to who received the bribe of $6,000: And a few such hauls will place that functionary in a condition to go when his time comes. No man need have much trouble to get to the enemy's lines if he have a few hundred or thousand in gold, for the officials, those who command us to fast and pray and humble ourselves in sackcloth and ashes, and that we have but to endure and suffer a little longer and we shall be independent, can be bribed to put them through.

Stand by the government, support the currency and defend those who rule. We shall soon be free.

LINES FROM NORTH GEORGIA.—A sentimental young lady in Northern Georgia indites the following to some of her admirers in the—*Ridgeamen*:

'Tis hard for youens to sleep in camp,
'Tis hard for youens to fight;
'Tis hard for youens thro' snow to tramp,
In snow to sleep at night;
But harder for weans from youens to part,
Since youens have stolen weans hart.

STILL PROGRESSING.—The revival at the Baptist Church in this city, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, continues, and accessions are made to the Church daily. Several of the converts were baptised on Sunday, and others await the administration of that ordinance.

OVERLOOKED.—It has just been discovered that a man in the Maryland State prison whose term expired twelve years ago. He has served nineteen years to a sentence of a little less than seven years.

THE SINKING OF THE WEEHAWKEN OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The New York *Herald*, of Saturday, contains the particulars of the sinking of the monitor Weehawken off Charleston, on the 6th inst. Its correspondent writes:

Saturday had been a bright and beautiful day, with scarcely a breath of air astir, and with a calm, unruffled sea. During the night a breeze sprang up, and the wind, blowing freshly at daylight on Sunday, increased by noon to a violent storm. The iron-clad fleet was lying meantime at its usual anchorage. The monitor New Ironsides was stationed off Morris Island, at a distance of about one mile due east from Fort Wagner, or, as is now called, Fort Strong. North of the Ironsides lay the flag-ship Philadelphia, distant about four hundred yards. The Weehawken was next in line, anchored two or three hundred yards to the northward of the flagship. Montauk was on picket duty, between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Astern of the Ironsides lay the Nahant and Passaic—the latter furtherest away from the flagship, and nearer than any other vessel to the Morris Island shore. The South Carolina and the Home were rocking on the restless tide some five or six hundred yards astern of the iron-clads.

The above was the position of the fleet when the first signal of distress was made from the Weehawken, at a few minutes before two o'clock. The signal was seen and answered at once by the flagship, from which four boats were dispatched to her assistance, and by the South Carolina, which sent two of her boats to the Weehawken's aid. The tugs Dandelion and Iris were also at once called up, and with them Commander Duncan, of the Weehawken, who chanced to be on the flagship, and in conversation with the Admiral, when the signal was made, proceeded immediately, with the hope of running his vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the Admiral when the officer of the deck made out from the Weehawken a new signal, and immediately reported her to be sinking.

A moment after she settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared between the waves.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the appalling nature of this disaster. It came with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. When the first signal of distress was made no one divined how serious was the danger, and when, at length, the vessel went down, it was difficult for those who saw her disappear to credit even the evidence of their own senses. The confusion on the flagship, arising mainly from the difficulty of launching her boats and the desire of both officers and men to be first in them, was most intense and painful. The wind was now blowing with great fury, and the boats which hastened from all sides to the scene encountered great peril in picking up from the water the few who had succeeded in getting away from the Weehawken before she sunk.—Almost at the moment she went down some twenty or more sprang to the boats and succeeded in getting away. As many others were rescued from the surging waves by the launches of the flagship, the South Carolina and the tugboats Dandelion and Iris. Thirty perished.

All day the Weehawken had labored heavily in the sea, which kept her decks constantly submerged, and which frequently swept in huge volumes into her forward hatch. Towards noon the crew commenced paying out chain, to ease her; but, accustomed as they were, in every gale, to the shipping of such seas, it is believed that they had grown confident and careless of danger, and paid no heed to the encroaching waters until it was too late to resist them. They dreamed of no peril till the waves had fairly yawned to swallow them. Then, when it was known for a certainty that the vessel was to be lost, a panic of fright and fear benumbed them, and the terror-stricken crew below had little power to help themselves.—There were men in irons between decks, and the sergeant-at-arms rushed frantically away to release them. Poor fellows, they went down. There were invalids in the sick bay, and to their relief the surgeon sent his steward, who never returned. There were firemen at the furnance, to whom vain shrieks for a helping hand at the pumps were made. A few of the confident were rushing to their quarters to save their effects, jostling the timid on their way to the deck to save themselves. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the Weehawken went down.

I believe that none of the officers perished save the four assistant engineers, who were overtaken by the flood before they could make any effort to escape.—Commander Duncan had only taken command of the Weehawken on Saturday, having been detached from the Paul Jones to relieve Commander Calhoun. The officers clothing, the paymaster's funds, and the papers of the ship, sank with her.

The yeoman was brought alive on board the flagship, but died in spasms a few moments afterward.—Various parties were picked up and taken to the nearest vessels, where every provision was made for their comfort and restoration. Those of the crew who were saved are now scattered in small squads throughout the fleet. It is impossible to procure at present the names of those who were lost.

BABYLON.

A writer in *Blackwood* paints the following picture of the desolation which surrounds and enshrouds the once mighty Babylonian empire:

In the distance, high above the plain, loomed a great mound of earth. On both sides of us lay what looked like long parallel ranges of hills. These lines are pronounced to be the remains of those canals that once conducted the waters of the Euphrates over the length and breadth of ancient Babylonia. What mighty canals must they have been, that still showed, under the roll of centuries, such substantial traces! Now, not so much as a drop of water—no, not even a drop of heaven's pearly dew—ever glistens, where once ships must have navigated. These mighty banks that carried fertility to every corner of the ancient kingdom, are now mere useless, sightless mound.

No morning mist, moistening the thirsty earth, ever hangs over them. No rain clouds ever shadow them, tempering the rays of a fierce daily returning sun. The end of her that "dwelleth upon many waters," has been brought only too surely. The awful prophecies had been fulfilled, and desolation; in all its nakedness, in all its dreariness, was around us.—After riding some two hours, we arrived at the foot of the great mound that we had seen in the morning. We dismounted and scrambled to the top, for we had even arrived at the ruins of Babylon; and this great mound of earth that we were on was the grave of the golden city.

I believe from the summit, raised some hundred feet above the plain, the walls of the ancient city may be traced. But a hot wind driving burning sand and the impalpable dust of ages into the pores of our skins, made every effort to open an eye so terribly painful, that we gave up the idea in despair of either tracing walls, or indeed looking about us much anywhere.

I remember seeing, away to the West, lines of willows, and a silver thread winding away into distance; and, nearer, some unsightly bare mounds, looking as if volcanic fire had been at work underneath the smooth surface of the plain, and had thrown these mounds up in the spirit of pure mischief. That silver thread was our first glimpse of the waters of the Euphrates, and the mounds of all that remained of the once beautiful hanging gardens of Babylon; at least so conjecture of men of research has accounted for them. But so completely have the prophecies been fulfilled—so completely has the name and the remnant been cut off of all pertaining to the once mighty city, that even the great hill on which we were standing is only by conjecture supposed to be the site of one great [illegible] that stood within the walls—possibly the palace of Semiramis.

We descended from the great mound, and made for a [illegible] mounds which [illegible] the site of the hanging gardens of Nitocris and Semiramis.—In one spot—the only thing we saw in the shape of a building in a state of ruin—was a mass of vitrified brickwork, piercing the old soil and debris of centuries, angle upwards. The bricks were square, of large size, and beautiful make; the angle of some clear and sharp, as if the brick had but left the kiln yesterday, instead of nearly twice two thousand years ago. Turning into a little hollow way between the mounds, we came suddenly upon the colossal stone lion. Time with his leaden hand had knocked away all the sharp angles of the statute. The features of the lion are completely obliterated, as are also those of the prostrate form that lies so helpless, so utterly and so wholly human, beneath the upraised paw of the king of beasts.

The group presents itself to the eye, owing to the wear of old Time, much in the appearance of those vast blocks of Carrara marble which the bold chisel of Michael Angelo struck into, and then, at the point that the shapeless marble had begun to assume the merest "aboszo" of the great sculptor's idea, the block was suddenly abandoned and left as a wonder and a puzzle to the future ages, so does this group of the lion and the man now bear an unfinished, unwrought appearance; but you cannot look at it a moment and not instantly avow the majesty and grandeur of the idea that once lay there so mightily embodied. This dark colossal statue, which may once have stood under the gorgeous roof a temple, and before which the queenly Semiramis, proud and supremely beautiful, may once have bowed, stands now canopied by the grandest of canopies certainly—high heaven—but never noticed but by the wind that sweeps moaning over it and the jackals that yelp around, as they hold high revel over the bones of some camel which has been good enough to die in the vicinity.

"CONSERVATISM."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* thus defines Conservatism:

Nothing is more natural than for man to run into extremes. It is part of the law of his being. With the present mental constitution he can't help it; it is only one of the many striking evidences of his inability to self-government. The idea of self-government excludes the government of God among men, and therefore repudiates the plain teachings of Revelation. It is Atheistical, and therefore *false*.

"Chivalry" was doubtless a grand thing in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It seemed to suit the times. It was the forerunner of a purer and more elevated civilization; but when it had accomplished its purpose, it run into extremes, and was, consequently, violently opposed by "Puritanism." The struggle began with the sixteenth century. It produced the Bill of Rights in the time of Charles I, fortified the Ancient Charter by sundry Parliamentary enactments afterwards, and finally ripened into revolution ere the century had two-thirds expired. Puritanism predominated, and in turn became an extremeist. The people of Great Britain had then seen both extremes, and set about earnestly to find the mean. They found it, adhered to it, incorporated it with their constitution, public sentiment became *conservative*, and a good and stable government was the result.

Puritanism having served its purpose in Europe, was transmitted (by Providential direction we have no doubt) to the New World. "Chivalry" having been exploded in the Old World, sought to repair its fortunes in the new. It was the forerunner of civilization here, as it had been there. The two elements finally produced the rupture of '76. Puritanism, alias Democracy, prevailed. It proclaimed "all men free and *equal*," and consequently, capable of self-government. It became such an extremist as to practically repudiate its ancient faith and set up the Jeffersonian doctrine of infidelity. It became intolerent, as its ancient rival had been, and must needs be reduced as it was in Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The process of reduction is now going on; the result is yet in the future, but judging the future by the past, who can doubt the end? We, like Western Europe, have had both extremes. We must seek the mean. When we shall have found it, and incorporated it with our constitution, then will we have a stable government, with all the guaranties of civil and religious liberty.

Then what is there so objectionable in Conservatism? This war, though a necessity in order to teach mankind the absurdity of the boasted theory of self-government, was brought about by extremists, not conservatives, and when it is stopped, it will be stopped by conservatives, not by extremists. Extremists must be taught by experience, the calamities of war, the Divine interposition in the affairs of men, to renounce their dogmas, and to recognize and *practically acknowledge* the great truth that all human government is merely subordinate to and controlled (*governed*) by HIM whose empire embraces the boundless universe itself. Still, we have men among us who ridicule and attempt to render odious the doctrine of Conservatism! They wish their extreme measures to prevail. So do the extreme men of the North. Neither will succeed. Hence we do not fear subjugation. We are not the least discouraged on account of reverses. They are *necessary*. The power of the two parties must be kept at equipoise. In this way only can radicalism be subdued and conservatism restored.

THE 2ND N. C. REGIMENT.

The following list of officers and privates of this regiment, captured at Kelly's Ford on the 7th of November, has been received by flag of truce:

Field and Staff—Surgeon G L Kirby and Sergt Major J M Wise:

Co A—Capt W M Norman, Lieut W O T Banner, Sgts P W Lewis, J E Banner and R White; Privates E Cobler, G Cobler, W G Carr, S Forkner, J Horn, D Hall, D Harris, W J Hardie, A H Jarrett, D Martin, A P McKeim, P R Pendt, W S Redmon, W L Simpson, S Simpson, S Savers, W L Stocks, W H Tripps, W F Wright and Eli Whitsell.

Co B—Privates M Moon, J Parker and N Skinner.

Co D—Privates L Prin, J Bass, W Lucas, M Barnes, S J Barnes and C Ellis.

Co E—Private J Maxwell.

Co F—Sergt J Kinney, Corpl J E May, Privates J Phillips, R T Heath and W R Carroll.

Co G—Lieut W J Dickinson, Sergt Wm Bishop, Corporals J F Jones and John T Heath, Privates G W Adams, B F Andrews, S Batchen, C Q Bishop, H Cumbo, F Higgins, J Hancock, D Harper, C H Kooun, J S Jones, R T Paschal, J Rhodes, Curtis Westbrook, —— Westbrook, E H Watkins, wounded, Sergt L King and Private J W Cox.

Co H—Privates L Carter, G Gruddy, E Gruddy, W Gruddy, J Rollins, —— Elkyon, T J Smithy, J Howell, N Howell, F Fauuston, J Croom.

Co I—Lieut J B Watson, Sergts E J Brooks, A A Pitt, J A Musingo and A B Powell, Privates R W Wills, P Fulton, E J Baton, J Vaughan, B Braswell, B Pitts, J Rolls, F J White, N Bill, W J Stone.

Co K—Capt Alex Miller, Sergts H Davenport, W B Bell, U Carter, J E Jones and L S Woods, Corpls Fulford, F K Ives and S R Street; Privates J R Ball, B J Brock, L Britt, J Dowdy, W B Fulford, D E Fulk, O A Fulk, H J Hughes, B W Humphrey, D E Humphrey, O'Horn, W Lane, J Lunid, J E Mathews, J R Mitchell, C O'Neil, B O'Neal, J B O'Neal and J B Shines.

Wounded and captured—Private H Rodman, severely in hand.

Commissioned officers 6; non-commissioned officers 23; privates 91. Aggregate 119.

SALE OF A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, [illegible] likely young Negro Woman [illegible] a fine Seamstress.

ALSO—

To hire, a middle aged Woman and Boy.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Dec 22-1t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Corporate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.

Dec 22-tlJ THOS. E. BRIDGERS.

BOOKS OPENED.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company will be opened immediately in Raleigh under the superintendence of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., in Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and at Lockeville under the superintendence of Capt. E. Bryan, J. N. Craig, Esq., and John W. Scott, Esq.

THOS. D. HOGG, President Board of Commissioners.

Dec 22-3t

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy three times and forward bills.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Wednesday in January next. Board $7.50 per month if paid in provisions at prices before the war, or $80 per month in currency.

The exercises of the Institution will not be interrupted by the resignation of President Craven.

N. H. D. WILSON, President Board of Directors.

Dec 22-2t*

$50 REWARD

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the night of the 19th instant, a small Sorrel Mare, blaze face, white hind legs and a nick in the [illegible] one eye. She had on a new army halter. The above reward will be given for her recovery.

HUGH L. COLE, Captain P. A. C. S.

Dec 22 4t Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN ADDITION TO THE HOUSES AND LOTS already advertised, we will rent to the highest bidder Tuesday next, the large two story building and lot immediately opposite Gen. R. W. Harwood's office. There is all necessary out buildings attached.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Dec 22-3t

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PIANO, INSIDE WORK ALL NEW. Also a No. 1 Milch Cow, with a young calf. Apply at this office.

Dec 22

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this office will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

Dec 22 3m

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFICATES, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.

Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of the State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence;" shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the months which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided,* they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and county solicitors of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided,* that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill the companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided,* that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the public danger shall not prevent the observance of this as a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS, Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foegoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duties of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Dec 22-1t

All daily papers in the State copy one [illegible] and give papers two weeks.